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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/901,227	07/09/2001	Vipul Bansal	JP920010123US1	6227
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FREDERICK W. GIBB, III Gibb & Rahman, LLC 2568-A RIVA ROAD SUITE 304 ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401			EXAMINER DASS, HARISH T	
			ART UNIT 3692	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/15/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/901,227

**Applicant(s)**

BANSAL ET AL.

**Examiner**

Harish T. Dass

**Art Unit**

3692

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 and 55-107 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 and 55-107 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to applicant's communication of 8/23/07.

Claims 28-54 are canceled.

Claims 1-27 and 55-107 are pending, where claim 82-107 are new.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-27, 55-107 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lange (US 6,321,212) in view of Hartman et al. (Hartman, Stephen W. ; Qureshi, Anique; Siegel, Joel G "Online databases: Information available electronically", CPA Journal v67n4 pp: 46-54, Apr 1997.) hereinafter Hartman.

Re. Claim 1, 55 and 82, Lange discloses online trading of stock, bonds, foreign exchange, derivatives, etc (col. 1 lines 37-46), method, system and product (storage device), (a.) maintaining one or more or the following databases (rational database software such as Oracle's 8i) [Figure 2 (# 267, 264, 265), Figure 4, col. 90 lines 47-50; col. 92 lines 24-59; also see figure 4 related description, col. 93 lines 43-46 & col. 93 lines 29-33],

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(b.) an updated [col. 92 lines 54-59; updating the database is inherent in Lange's system] database [col. 1 lines 34-35; col. 12 lines 62-64 "computerized databases and telecommunications ..." for online trading; col. 90 lines 47-63] of prices *derivatives* associated with goods or services involved in completing said transaction [col. 1 lines 45-56; col. 2 lines 20-51; see commodity price; col. 7 line 63 to col. 8 line 17],

(d.) a database of insurance *derivatives* associated with the risks involved in completing said transaction [col. 1 lines 34-56; col. 2 lines 20-51; see commodity price; col. 7 line 63 to col. 8 line 17; col. 92 line 23],

(e.) a database of counter party risk classification information associated with the activities of said transaction [col. 1 lines 34-56; col. 2 lines 20-51; see commodity price; col. 7 line 63 to col. 8 line 17; col. 92 line 23],

(g.) a database of customized information related to risks at a given point of time for specified transactions [col. 17 lines 32-36; col. 21 lines 53-56 see observed period"],

(i.) determining the costs associated with one or more risk elements by using the data corresponding to the parameters (see adjustable return) of said transaction in conjunction with the requirements of applicable market rules and the information from the said databases [col. 4 lines 22-43; col. 6 line 47-59; col. 49 lines 53-64].

(j.) modifying the data corresponding to the parameters of the said transaction by using the information from the said databases [col. 92 lines 48-53, lines 22-23].

(h.) maintaining an updated [col. 89 lines 42-45; col. 92 lines 54-59] database

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[col. 1 lines 34-35; col. 12 lines 62-64] of currency exchange *derivatives* [see foreign exchange and "contingent claims", also col. 56 lines 15-35, lines 54-56 Example 3.1.16 example of currency option] associated with each activity involved in completing said transaction [col. 1 lines 34-56; col. 2 lines 20-51; see commodity price; col. 7 line 63 to col. 8 line 17; col. 92 line 23].

(f.) market rules that govern said negotiations [col. 3 lines 44-50 (supply and demand); col. 62 line 40 to col. 63 line 27, and also see fluctuation foreign exchange rate].

Lange does not explicitly disclose an online database. However, Hartman discloses online database [see all 8 page particularly pages 4-5, 7-8] to improve decision making and analysis, allow management to add value by creating new products and services through information exchange and processing, and improve the bottom line. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Lange and include online database, as disclosed by Hartman, to improve decision making, analysis and the bottom line.

Re. Claims 2 and 56, Lange discloses a set of said e-commerce transactions that should take place from amongst various possibilities given said effects of uncertainty and said risk factors and a set of said e-commerce transactions that should not take place from amongst various possibilities given said effects of uncertainty and risk factors, the prices to be paid by buyers, amounts to be received by sellers and payments to be made to other service providers, in

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respective currencies, for said set of said transactions that should take place (col. 1 line 27 to col. 2 line 6; col. 4 line 7 to col. 5 line 6; col. 38 lines 21-28; col. 57 lines 54-61; col. 83 lines 7-15; col. 86 lines 34-67; col. 90 line 64 to col. 91 line 25 – see holding, states and defined states corresponds to a possible state of a selected financial product when each of the termination criteria is fulfilled).

Re. Claims 3, and 57, Lange discloses wherein said price *derivatives* (exotic derivatives) provide contractable rates of identical goods or services derived from the primary goods or services being negotiated at specified future dates (col. 56 lines 15-67 see future and put).

Re. Claims 4, and 58 Lange discloses wherein said currency exchange *derivatives* (foreign currency) provide contractable rates of currency exchange at a specified future dates (col. 56 lines 15-67 see dollar and yen and options).

Re. Claims 5, and 59 Lange discloses wherein said modification may involve converting amounts from original currencies to amounts in a different currencies using said currency exchange *derivatives* (col. 56 lines 15-67 see dollar and yen)

Re. Claims 6, and 60 Lange discloses wherein said counter party risk classification data includes the estimated uncertainty of the opposite party fulfilling its obligation (col. 4 lines 57 to col. 5 line 15; col. 101 line 55 to col. 102).

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Re. Claims 7, and 61 Lange discloses location of controller 100 that has the databases (col. 87 line lines 33-60). However distributed databases are well known where different databases are located on different machines and machines are connected with same communication network or Internet. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art that wherein each of the said databases can be located either at the seller end or at the buyer end or may be hosted by a third party, since the infrastructure is connected by communication network and can be used from any off connected station.

Re. Claims 8, and 62 Lange does not explicitly disclose wherein said method is implemented by an online intermediary providing said facilities as a service against a fee of commission. However, fee to service providers are well known and it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art that if a server is maintained by the third party, the third party collect a revenue in form of a fee, which is collected from the user. For example, Internet service provider collect fee from user, similarly, timesharing computer owner collects usage charges from user.

Re. Claims 9-12, and 63-66 Lange discloses applied to a transaction between a single buyer and single seller negotiating online (col. 2 lines 35-42 - see counter parties), applied to online auctions between a seller and multiple buyers (col. 58 line 47 to col. 59 line 5), applied to online reverse auctions (col. 58 line 47 to col.

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59 line 5 -- well know another auction) between a buyer and multiple sellers (counter parties and auction), and applied to two-sided matching markets involving multiple buyers and sellers (col. 20 lines 35-39 – two-way bid or offer) .

Re. Claims 13-20, and 67-74 Lange discloses wherein the winning bid for the desired goods or services in an online auction is selected on the basis of highest risk-adjusted payout to the seller (col. 58 line 47 to col. 59 line 5; col. 4 line 57 to col. 5 line 61; col. 6 line 47 to col. 7 line 18 – see premium to derivatives prices),

wherein the winning offer for the desired goods or service in an online reverse auction is selected on the basis of least risk adjusted cost to the buyer (col. 4 line 57 to col. 5 line 61; col. 6 line 47 to col. 7 line 18; col. 33 lines 14-15; – see premium to derivatives prices), similarly, Lange discloses: wherein said highest risk-adjusted payout to the seller is determined by incorporation of the effect of various said *derivatives* relevant for completion of said transaction related to each bid if that bid is to be selected, wherein said incorporation of the effect of various said *derivatives* is by deduction of said costs associated with the risk elements, wherein said least risk-adjusted cost to buyer is determined by incorporation of the effect of various said *derivatives* relevant for completion of said transaction related to each sell offer if that sell offer is to be selected, wherein said incorporation of the effect of various said *derivatives* is by addition of the said costs associated with the risk elements, wherein relevant *derivatives* of said selected bid are booked with said online *derivative* services for



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completion of said transaction (col. 58 line 47 to col. 59 line 5; col. 4 line 57 to col. 5 line 61; col. 6 line 47 to col. 7 line 18; ), and wherein relevant *derivatives* of said selected bid are booked with said online *derivative* services for completion of said transaction (col. 34 lines; col. 35 lines 10-25; col. 61 lines 7-27 – see locking and books).

Re. Claims 21-27, and 75-81, Lange discloses displaying information to user (col. 14 lines 9-13; col. 96 line 61 to col. 97 line 13 – see display), similarly Lange discloses wherein the sell orders resident in the database are shown to a potential buyer after online addition of said computed costs associated with risk elements to the price quoted by seller for each of the sell orders in response to request for such information in a two-sided matching market and online incorporation of values of applicable *derivatives*, wherein the buy orders resident in the database are shown to a potential seller after online deduction of said computed costs associated with risk elements from the price quoted by buyer for each of the sell orders in response to request for such information in a two-sided matching market and online incorporation of values of applicable *derivatives*, wherein the resident sell orders are prioritized for matching an incoming buy order in the increasing order of the net cost computed by addition of said computed costs associated with risk elements to the price quoted by seller for each of the sell orders in a two-sided matching market and online incorporation of values of applicable *derivatives*, wherein the resident buy orders are prioritized for matching an incoming sell order in the decreasing order of the net price

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computed by deduction of said computed costs associated with risk elements to the price quoted by buyer for each of the buy orders in a two-sided matching market and online incorporation of values of applicable *derivatives* (col. 58 line 47 to col. 59 line 5; col. 4 line 57 to col. 5 line 61; col. 6 line 47 to col. 7 line 18; ), and wherein relevant *derivatives* for the said transactions are booked with said online *derivative* services for completion of said transactions (col. 34 lines; col. 35 lines 10-25; col. 61 lines 7-27 – see locking and books). Lange does not explicitly disclose wherein a minimum required qualifying bid amount is communicated to a potential bidder in response to request for the information about the current status of the auctions, and wherein a maximum allowable offer amount is communicated to a potential seller in response to request for the information about the current status of the reverse auctions. However, online auctions are well known, where the result and current price of the auction item is displayed on the computer screen to allow the bidders (offers) make their decision and response to the auction accordingly. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Lange and include displaying (transmitting information) information for minimum required qualifying bid amount and a maximum allowable offer amount to allow the bidders (offers) make their decision and response to the auction accordingly.

Re. Claims 83-107, claims 83-107 are rejected with same rational as their parallel claims 2-28 and also as dependent claims of 82..

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 8/23/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner has responded to similar arguments in previous office actions.

Applicant is rephrasing the arguments, and these arguments are not persuasive either. The claims are obvious over Lange in view of Hartman et al. as stated above rejection.

In response to Applicant argument citation, nothing within Lange teaches an updated database of currency exchange derivatives. See col. 56 "Exotic Derivatives, specifically lines 21-22 and 26-32. Figure 4 item # 263 "Market Data Database" include customized data information such as: *prices, yields, index levels, and other similar information and historical data* (also see col. 92 lines 20-23 ("traders accounts" which is obvious keeps the detail records of trading or transaction for a trader), col. 93 lines 25-42. Currency exchange derivative is another database of "contingent claims" and this database is not maintained or updated differently than other databases. Updating and maintenance of the database is a known part of database management tasks and are performed in regular bases to maintain integrity of the database.

In response to Applicant's arguments Lange fails to disclose determining costs associated with risk elements. Lange discloses premium to derivatives prices

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which is a cost added due to risk. Also see (col. 2 lines 24-33) "Corporations, financial institutions, farmers, and even national governments and agencies are all active in the derivatives markets, typically to better manage asset and liability portfolios, hedge financial market *risk*, and minimize costs of capital funding. Money managers also frequently use derivatives to hedge and undertake economic exposure where there are **inherent risks, such as risks of fluctuation in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, convertibility into other securities** or outstanding purchase offers for cash or exchange offers for cash or securities." It is well known that the **fluctuation in foreign exchange rates and convertability of currency to another currency is a major cost to purchaser, specially the currencies which are not fixed with respect to each others**, even an international tourist knows this fact.

In response to Applicant's arguments that Lange fails to teach or suggest a database of currency exchange derivatives. Database is a database for storing related data. Applicant has not identified any specific parameters for currency database which Lange database is not capable of storing it. Examiner's position, with broadest interpretation of the claim, is that the database disclosed by Lange **is capable of storing currency fields for currency transaction as well as maintaining and updating the currency data fields in database**. Applicant has not presented any evidence that show why the "database of currency exchange derivatives" is patentable distinguished from Lange's database.

**Conclusion**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harish T. Dass whose telephone number is 571-272-6793. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 4:50 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Abdi Kambiz can be reached on 571-272-6702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Harish T Dass  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3692



11/12/07